

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
KARALI STATE
FOR
1910-1911

Covering a period from the 1st September 1910 to the 31st August 1911.

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INDEX.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

PARAS.	PAGES.
1. Boundary, Area, Population, Revenue and Tribute ...	1
2. Present Ruler ...	1

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

4. Visit of Her Highness Maharani Shri Shaikhawatji to her father's house ...	1
5. Demise of His Highness' father-in-law ...	1
6. Celebration of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress' Coronation in London ...	1
7. Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi ...	2

VISITS.

8. Visits of the Political Agents, Eastern Rajputana States ...	2
14. Visits from the Agency Surgeons, Eastern Rajputana States ...	2
16. Visit of Major Waller of the Deoli Regiment ...	3
17. Relations between the Political Agents and His Highness ...	3

TOURS.

18. Tours of His Highness ...	3
21. Tours of the Chief Member of Council ...	3
26. Changes in the Personnel of the Administration ...	4
27. Constitution of Council ...	4
28. List of High Officials ...	4

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

29. Revenue Administration ...	4
33. Area brought under cultivation ...	5
34. Immigration ...	5
35. Emigration ...	5
36. Banjar land brought under cultivation ...	5
38. Land Revenue System ...	6
39. Settlement of land ...	6
41. Revenue Machinery ...	7
44. Agricultural stock ...	7
45. Boundary Disputes ...	8
46. Taccavi Advances ...	8
47. Arrears of Taccavi loans ...	8
48. Revenue collections ...	8
50. Arrears of Revenue ...	8

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

PARAS.		PAGES.
51.	Legislation	8
53.	Military	8
55.	Arms.	9
56.	Police	9
59.	Police Drill and Uniform	9
60.	Police Arms	9
61.	Ratio	10
62.	Strength and cost of the Police Force	10
64.	Offences reported by the Police	10
65.	Village Chaukidars	10
66.	Finger Impression	11
68.	Courts of Justice... ..	11
71.	Criminal Justice... ..	11
73.	Disposal of Criminal Cases	12
74.	Value of stolen property.	12
75.	Persons judicially dealt with	13
77.	Distribution of convictions according to the nature of the punishments awarded	13
81.	Civil Justice	13
82.	Execution of Decrees	14
83.	Value of Cases	14
85.	Extradition	14
88.	Jail	14
89.	Number of Prisoners	14
90.	Death of Prisoners	14
91.	Conduct of Prisoners	14
92.	Jail Industry	14
94.	Inspection of Jail	14
96.	Registration	15
97.	Value of Documents	15
98.	Powers of Registrar and Sub-Registrars... ..	15
101.	Municipality	15
102.	Addition or Reduction in the number of members of the Board	15
103.	Bench of Honorary Magistrates	15
106.	Sanitation	16
107.	Lighting of the Streets	16
108.	Municipal Revenue	16
109.	Incidence	16
110.	Receipts and Expenditure	16
111.	Campaign against rats	16

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

112.	Rainfall	17
113.	Season and Crop	17
116.	Wages and Labour	17
117.	Prices of Food-grains	17
119.	Forest—Establishment	17
120.	Area of Forest	17

PARAS.		PAGES.
121.	Settlement and Demarcation of Forests ...	17
122.	Classification of Forests ...	17
124.	Communications and Buildings in Forests ...	17
125.	Working of the year ...	18
126.	Grazing ...	19
130.	Forest offences ...	19
131.	Fire conservancy... ..	19
133.	Revenue and Expenditure ...	20
135.	Recovery of old balances ...	20
136.	Stock Balance ...	20
137.	Trade and manufacture ...	20
141.	Public Works Department—Buildings ...	21
142.	Irrigation and Communications ...	21
144.	Important works ...	21
145.	Plantation and protection of road side-trees ...	22
148.	Post offices ...	22
150.	Mint ...	22
151.	Excise ...	22
155.	Customs ...	23

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

161.	Financial year ...	24
162.	Receipts and Expenditure ...	24
163.	Reasons for increase and decrease ...	24
168.	Noticeable features of the Financial position ...	25
170.	Liabilities ...	25
171.	Assets ...	25

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

173.	Medical Institutions ...	25
174.	Attendance of Patients ...	25
175.	Surgical operations ...	25
176.	Cost of Medical Relief ...	25
177.	Vaccination ...	25
180.	Vital Statistics ...	26
182.	Epidemic Diseases ...	26

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

183.	High Education ...	26
187.	Attendance of Pupils ...	27
188.	Number of pupils on roll in the High School ...	27
189.	Girls' School ...	27
190.	Village Schools ...	27
193.	Inspection of village Schools ...	27

PARAS.	PAGES.
194. Results of Public Examinations ...	27
196. Education imparted free ...	27
197. Student at the Mayo College ...	28
200. Total Expenditure ...	28
201. Physical Training ...	28
202. Building ...	28

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

203. Press ...	28
204. Fairs ...	28
205. Walter Krit Rajputra Hitkarni Sabha ...	30
207. Court of Wards ...	30
211. Treasure Trove ...	31
212. Stone Quarries ...	31
216. Cotton Press and Ginning Factory at Nimoda ...	31
217. Census operations ...	31

Appendices
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Report on the Administration of the Karauli State for the Sambat year 1967,

CORRESPONDING WITH THE PERIOD FROM 1ST SEPTEMBER
1910 TO 31ST AUGUST 1911.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. *The Jadon Rajput State of Karauli lies between the 26° and 27° of latitude and 76°-30" and 77°-30" of longitude. It is bounded on the north by the States of Bharatpur and Jaipur, on the east by Dholpur, on the south by Gwalior, and on the west by Jaipur. It covers an area of 1,239 square miles; the population according to the census of 1911, is 146,587; the gross revenue (based on an average of the past five years) is Rs. 5,01,870; the State pays no tribute to Government or to any other State.*

Boundary,
Area,
Population,
Revenue and
Tribute.

2. The present Chief, His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Sir Bhanwar Pal Deo Bahadur, Yadukul Chandra Bhal, G.C.I.E., was born on the 24th February 1864 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 14th August 1886, by adoption. His Highness the Maharaja has no issue, nor has he adopted any son. He is recognised as the head of Jadon Rajputs, and as the lineal descendant of Sri Krishna. He is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

Present
Ruler

3. His Highness interested himself in all matters of administration, attending full council meetings held once a week as usual under his presidency.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

4. Her Highness' brother having died at Mandawa in January 1911, she paid a visit of condolence to the house of her father in the month of February 1911, and after staying there for about three months, returned to Karauli on the 22nd May 1911.

Visit of Her
Highness
Maharani
Shri
Shankhawatji
to her father's
house.

5. Raja Rup Shah of Jagammanpur, the father-in law of His Highness, breathed his last on the 25th May 1911, in Calcutta. Great sorrow was felt at the sad event.

Demise of
His
Highness'
father-in-
law.

The usual *beohar* and a message of condolence from His Highness were sent to Jagammanpur.

6. A telegram having been received from the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, to the effect that the 22nd June 1911 had been fixed for the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor, the following ceremonies were observed in the State on that date in honour of the auspicious occasion :—

Celebration
of Their
Imperial
Majesties
the King
Emperor
and Queen
Empress'
Coronation
in London.

1. A general holiday was observed throughout the State.
2. A Durbar was held at the capital.
3. A royal salute was fired.
4. Prisoners were released from the jail.
5. Destitute persons were fed with sweetmeats.

6. Special prayers were offered in all the principal temples and mosques for the long lives and prosperous reign of Their Imperial Majesties.

7. A congratulatory telegram was submitted to His Imperial Majesty by His Highness through proper channel.

8. In reply to the above telegram the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, intimated in his letter No. 2517, dated 30th July 1911, to the following effect:—

“I have been directed to convey to His Highness the Maharaja an expression of sincere thanks for his kind congratulations on the occasion of His Majesty the King-Emperor's Coronation.”

7. The happy news of Their Imperial Majesties' proposed visit to India to hold an Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911, with a view to make known in person the solemnity of their Coronation in London, communicated by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in his *Kharita*, dated the 21st December 1910, was received with great joy and enthusiasm by His Highness the Maharaja. His Highness received an invitation to attend the proposed Durbar which was accepted with great pleasure in the hope that His Highness might have an opportunity of tendering his loyal homage personally to the august and beloved Emperor and Empress of India.

VISITS.

8. Major B. E. M. Gurdon, C.I.E., D.S.O., I.A., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, accompanied by Major Gardyne, paid a private visit to the State on the 16th February 1911 and after staying for a day left on the 18th idem.

9. Major Gurdon visited the State again on the 9th April 1911 and stayed here a week. The visit was private.

10. On the 7th May 1911, Major Gurdon paid his last visit to the State and after staying three nights left on the 9th May 1911. During his stay he inspected the Sadar Dispensary and the Jail, and was pleased with what he saw. His Highness arranged for *Shikar* and a tiger fell to the rifle of Major Gurdon.

11. A farewell banquet was given to him on the night of the 8th May.

12. R. E. Holland, Esq., I.C.S., took charge of the Eastern Rajputana States Agency on the 1st June 1911 at Abu, from Major Gurdon, and paid his first official visit to the State on the 15th July 1911. On the same day official visits were exchanged between His Highness and the Political Agent. During his stay he inspected the Sadar Dispensary and the Jail, and left for Bharatpur on the 17th July 1911.

13. R. E. Holland, Esq., I.C.S., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, again visited the State on the 31st August 1911, and after staying for a night left for Bharatpur the next day.

14. The following visits were paid to this State by the Agency Surgeons, Eastern Rajputana States :—

1. Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Hore, I.M.S.

(a) From 2nd December to 5th December 1910.

(b) From 1st March to 10th March 1911.

Imperial
Coronation
Durbar at
Delhi.

Visits of the
Political
Agents,
Eastern
Rajputana
States

Visits from
the Agency
Surgeons,
Eastern
Rajputana
States

15. During his stay he inspected the Sadar Dispensary, the Jail, the Maharaja's High School, and Girls' School and Vaccination operations, and expressed himself satisfied with what he saw.

(a) Major F. A. Smith, I.M.S., visited the State on the 8th August 1911, and stayed for three days. He inspected the Sadar Dispensary, the Jail, and the Vaccination operations.

16. Major F. C. L. Waller of the Deoli Regiment visited Karauli on the 11th April 1911 with a view to inspect recruits, and left here the next day.

Visit of
Major Waller
of the Deoli
Regiment.

17. The relations between the Political Agents and His Highness have all along been most cordial, and the Durbar are much indebted to Major Gurdon and Mr. Holland for their kind assistance and advice, which have always been most cordially and heartily given.

Relations
between the
Political
Agents and
His Highness.

TOURS.

18. His Highness the Maharaja paid monthly visits to Kaila Devi Shrine for religious purposes as usual throughout the year under report.

Tours of His
Highness.

19. His Highness' cold weather tour lasted from 19th January to 3rd February 1911. His Highness left Karauli for Kaila on the 20th January 1911 and joined Their Highnesses the Ma-Sahibas, Maharam Sahibas and Shri Khawasji Sahiba who had gone ahead by one night. The party started from Kaila on the 23rd January and visited Birwasan, Kachroda, and Makanpur, and returned to Karauli on the 3rd February 1911.

20. No tigers were shot during this tour. However during other shooting excursions undertaken from time to time in the year under report, five tigers fell to His Highness' gun, which raised the aggregate number of tigers shot to 228 since he ascended the *gaddi* in 1886.

21. Rao Bahadur Munshi Damodar Lall, Chief Member of Council, having been called by the Political Agent to discuss certain State matters, proceeded to Bharatpur on the 22nd December 1910 and thence to Agra where he stayed for three days to discuss matters with Major Gurdon. On his way back to Karauli he joined the opening ceremony of the Cotton and Ginning Factory at Nimoda on the 2nd January 1911, and returned to Karauli on the 3rd January 1911.

Tours of the
Chief
Member of
Council

22. During his first winter tour the Chief Member starting from Karauli on the 7th February 1911, halted at Bhuapura in the Machilpur Tahsil, and after visiting Mahu, Beharda and Dargawan villages in the Mandrail Tahsil, halted for a day at the head-quarters of the Tahsil, and inspected the Tahsil office, Thana, Customs Chauki and the School. He returned to Karauli *via* Bugdar on the 14th February 1911.

23. The second tour was commenced on the 19th February 1911 and the Chief Member toured throughout the Machilpur Tahsil visiting important villages and inspecting the Police and Customs out-posts. During his stay at head-quarters the offices of the Tahsil, Thana and Customs were inspected. The Dispensary and the School were also visited. He returned to Karauli on the 26th February 1911.

24. Owing to long drought and break in the rains of 1911, a severe famine was apprehended, and the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General

for Rajputana was pleased to hold a conference at Agra on the 4th August 1911 to discuss the situation, and Rao Bahadur Munshi Damodar Lall, Chief Member of Council, was deputed by the Durbar to attend the aforesaid conference. Accordingly he proceeded to Bharatpur on the 3rd August 1911 and after seeing the Political Agent proceeded to Agra where he attended the aforesaid conference. From Agra he went to Delhi to inspect the Karauli camp and returned to Karauli on the 8th August 1911.

25. He was again invited by the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, to attend a meeting proposed by him to be held at Bharatpur on the 24th August to discuss certain measures considered necessary to be taken in connection with the apprehended famine and he accordingly left Karauli on the 23rd August, and after attending the meeting returned to Karauli on the 25th August 1911.

26. (a) Political Agency—

Major B. E. M. Gurdon, C.I.E., D.S.O., I.A., remained in charge of the Eastern Rajputana States Agency up to 31st May 1911 when he proceeded on furlough. R. E. Holland, Esq., I.C.S., took over charge of the Agency on the 1st June 1911, and continued to hold charge during the remaining period of the year under report.

(b) Council—

There was no change in the Council during the year under report.

27. The constitution of the Council remained the same as last year.

28. Appendix I gives the names of the high officials of the State.

Changes in
the Personnel
of the Ad-
ministration.

Constitution
of Council
List of High
Officials.

Revenue
Administra-
tion.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

29. For purposes of Revenue Administration, the State is divided into five Tahsils each being controlled by a Tahsildar under the direct supervision and guidance of a Deputy Collector.

30. The following table will show the population of, and the number of villages comprised in each Tahsil:—

No.	Name of Tahsil.	Population according to Census of 1911.	Number of villages.	Remarks.
1	Hazur Tahsil	63,263	116	
2	Machilpur „	20,241	83	
3	Mandrail „	18,443	57	
4	Utgir „	11,924	71	
5	Sapotra „	32,716	66	
	Total	146,587	393	

31. The number of villages remained the same as last year, *i.e.*, 393; but there occurs a shrinkage of 10,199 souls in the population, which is due to the revised figures arrived at in the Census of 1911.

32. Out of the total number of villages 258 are Khalsa and 135 Jagir and Muafi villages.

33. The subjoined comparative table will show the area brought under cultivation in Khalsa villages in each Tahsil, during the year under report, against that cultivated last year:—

Area brought under cultivation.

No.	Name of Tahsil.	Area brought under cultivation.		Difference.	Remarks.
		In Samvat 1966.	In Samvat 1967.		
		Bighas.	Bighas.		
1	Hazur Tahsil ...	43,076	43,243	+ 167	In the last year's report area was shown according to <i>Dehi</i> bighas but this year the survey of all Tahsils having been completed, the area has been shown according to standard bigha.
2	Machilpur ,, ...	19,591	20,589	+ 998	
3	Mandrail ,, ...	24,470	24,362	- 108	
4	Utgir ,, ...	13,530	13,561	+ 31	
5	Sapotra ,, ...	20,446	20,062	- 384	
	Total ...	121,113	121,817	+ 704	

34. The subjoined table shows that 148 cultivators with 350 cattle returned and resettled in the State. Immigration.

No.	Name of Tahsil.	In Samvat 1966.		In Samvat 1967.		Remarks.
		Cultiva-tors.	Cattle.	Cultiva-tors.	Cattle.	
1	Hazur Tahsil ...	10	21	...	...
2	Machilpur ,, ...	98	109	64	94	
3	Mandrail ,, ...	102	148	35	115	
4	Utgir ,, ...	74	247	46	141	
5	Sapotra ,, ...	9	14	3	...	
	Total ...	293	539	148	350	

35. The number of cultivators and cattle emigrated during the year is reported to be 172 and 119 respectively. The long drought which prevailed during the last two months of the year is responsible for this. Emigration,

36. An area of 1,498 Paimaishi bighas of waste land is reported to have been broken and brought under cultivation during the year under review, against 316 bighas broken last year. This reflects credit on the Revenue officials. Banjar land brought under cultivation.

37. To encourage good work, the services of Tahsildars, Mehtas, etc., were suitably recognized. The Tahsildars of Mandrail, Machilpur and Utgir were granted Sanads, and the Tahsildar and certain Mehtas of the Hazur Tahsil were awarded Khillats by His Highness the Maharaja Sahab Bahadur when he presided over the prize distribution in the last Sheoratri Fair.

Land Revenue System.

38. The existing system of land revenue collections and the manner in which assessments were made from time to time have already been described at length in the previous reports, and therefore require no further repetition. The evils complained of will disappear on the completion of the regular Settlement now in progress.

Settlement of land.

39. The Settlement operations were continued throughout the year under report. The Settlement Officer has furnished the following note on the Settlement operations carried out in the State.

1. Settlement staff.

"Mr. W. Raw, I.C.S., was the Settlement Officer for the whole period excepting from 1st September to 5th November 1910 which makes up the part of the privilege leave already noted in the report of the last year. Rai Saheb Pandit Sarup Narain remained for the time in charge of the department as Settlement Officer and performed his duties as Assistant Settlement Officer throughout the year. In the year under report there was no appreciable change in the staff excepting that Munshi Moti Singh was appointed Tahsildar of Machilpur since 26th April 1911. Lala Bhagwan Das has been working as Settlement Superintendent all through in addition to his duties as Deputy Collector of the State.

"There were four Sadar Munsarims, viz., Babu Shyam Sarup, Munshi Saghir Husain, Munshi Moti Singh and Munshi Abdullah Khan at the beginning of the year. Babu Shyam Sarup had been supervising the office and the other three were employed on the Tasdiq work of the Sapotra, Utgir and Mandrail Tahsils. This work was finished in the month of December 1910, when Munshi Moti Singh was appointed to enquire into the objections against the recent assessment, and Munshi Abdullah Khan was reverted to the post of Munsarim. Then both the other Munsarims remained in charge of the Tamil work and preparation of assessment returns.

"Only fifteen Amins were employed at the end of the last year and all were reduced in the beginning of the year. Moharrirs were then employed and the reduction from and addition to this number has been according to the nature of the work. The average number of temporary Moharrirs on the roll has been twenty. The absence of Patwaris was marked during the year. They were as an average two-third of the year either absent from their duties or employed on the State work of realization of revenue and Girdawari.

2 Training of Patwaris.

"To train the local Patwaris and apprentices for the post of Patwaris, a School was again opened this year with Munshi Radha Kishan as Head Teacher. The examination was held on the 10th October 1910. Twenty passed and eight failed in all subjects. Three Patwaris were removed on account of old age and two dismissed for continued absence or inefficiency. The School was again opened in July 1911 and is still going on. There are thirty-two persons on the roll and their examination will be held in December 1911.

3. Work done

"The Chak Tarashi work was done under the direct supervision of Rai Saheb Pandit Sarup Narain who assessed to revenue the remaining Tahsils, viz., Sapotra, Mandrail and Utgir. The Settlement Officer marched through these three Tahsils and verified the notes written by the Assistant Settlement Officer, and passed the assessment after discussing with him fully,

and submitted the proposals to the Durbar for sanction. The sanction has been received and Pattas are being distributed to tenants and the records of rights will be ready in a few months' time.

"The Tasdiq of 105 villages out of 120 under the settlement was finished during the year and the other 15 villages have been verified in the month of September 1911.

"The Hazur and Machilpur Tahsils were assessed in the last year and the records of rights were prepared during the year under report.

"Objections against the new revenue were enquired into and disposed of. Some work of comparison and fairing of these records has been left over which will be finished by the end of February next.

"The total expenditure on Settlement operations during the year under report was Rs. 33,273-14-3 against the Budget amount of Rs. 35,056.

4. Expenditure.

"Rai Sahab Pandit Sarup Narain worked indefatigably as in previous years. His inspection and assessment of three Tahsils was most satisfactorily performed. Lala Bhagwan Das, Deputy Collector, has continued to take the fullest interest in Settlement work and has not spared himself in any way in the performance of his very arduous duties. Babu Shyam Sarup's work in connection with the preparation of assessment statistics was very good. The final checking of the records will show if his supervision was effective. Babu Moti Singh is working most satisfactorily as Tahsildar of Machilpur."

5. Notice of Officers.

40. The Durbar are very thankful to Mr. W. Raw, I.C.S., Settlement Officer, for his able supervision, hard work and lively interest taken in carrying on the Settlement operations so successfully and economically.

41. The question relating to the reorganization of the Revenue Department of the State was partly taken up during the year under review. The scheme involving the appointment of office and Girdawar Qanungoes was submitted by the Settlement Officer and approved of by the Durbar. The appointment of five Qanungoes on Rs. 20 per mensem for five Tahsils and one Sadar Qanungo on Rs. 25 per mensem was sanctioned. The question of enhancement of pay of the Revenue officers was considered and as suggested by the Settlement Officer, a uniform scale of pay at the rate of Rs. 50 per mensem for Tahsildars, and Rs. 125 per mensem for the Deputy Collector was sanctioned by the Durbar.

Revenue Machinery.

42. Munshi Bhagwan Das continued to hold charge of the Revenue Department throughout the year and also worked as Settlement Superintendent. His work was really heavy and he discharged his duties most admirably to the entire satisfaction of the Durbar.

43. The sad death of Subedar-Major Balwant Singh Bahadur, Tahsildar of Machilpur, occurred on the 2nd August 1911. In him the State lost a valuable officer. Munshi Moti Singh, Sadar Munsarim of the Settlement Department was appointed in his place.

44. Appendix XX shows the condition of the agricultural live stock in the State. Some scarcity of fodder was felt towards the end of the year, otherwise it was abundantly available during the greater part of the year and the condition of the cattle was on the whole good. The number of

all kinds of agricultural stock rose to 182,638 against 177,975 of the previous year.

Boundary
disputes.

45. No boundary disputes of importance were either pending or decided in the year under report. In respect to the disputes referred to in the last year's report, Mr. W. Raw, I.C.S., Settlement Officer, after careful inspection of the sites submitted his notes and suggestions which were duly approved by the Durbār.

Taccavi
advances.

46. A sum of Rs. 17,096 was advanced on account of Taccavi loans during the year under report as per details given below :—

					Rs.
1	For purchase of bullocks	...	...	...	12,147
2.	For seed grains	...	...	...	4,254
3.	For sinking wells and constructing bunds	...	...	...	695
TOTAL Rs.					17,096

Arrears of
Taccavi
loans.

47. The total arrears of Taccavi loans to the end of Samvat 1966 amounted to Rs. 39,960 and a sum of Rs. 17,096 was advanced during the year, making a total of Rs. 57,056; out of this a sum of Rs. 28,584 was recovered during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 28,472 at the close of the year.

Revenue
collections.

48. The total revenue for the Samvat year 1967 was estimated at Rs. 3,06,808 while the actual realizations amounted to Rs. 2,99,839 showing a decrease of Rs. 6,969.

49. The decrease is mainly attributable to the fact that a large number of objections made against the new assessment remained undisposed of during the year and consequently a sum of over four thousand rupees was not realized in the Huzur Tahsil. In the Utgir and Sapotra Tahsils the full estimated amount of (Batai) revenue in kind could not be collected owing to less produce and comparatively cheap rates.

Arrears of
Revenue.

50. The actual outstanding arrears of land revenue up to the end of Samvat 1966, amounted to Rs. 1,88,637 of which Rs. 1,888 were recovered during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,86,749 at the close of the year.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

51. In 1881-82 a simple code of Civil, Criminal and Revenue Laws based on those in force in Jhalawar was introduced. The Criminal and Civil Laws are adopted from British Codes and the spirit and principles of the laws in force in British India are followed and acted upon in Judicial Courts. Besides the codified laws, various circulars and standing orders are, from time to time, passed and additions and alterations made in the laws by the State Council to meet local exigencies.

52. Appendix II gives the details of laws in force in the State.

Military.

53. The State Forces are divided into Regular and Irregular Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery.

54. The strength and cost of the Military Forces were as follows :—

Description of Forces.	Number.	Annual cost.	Remarks.
I. Regular—			
(a) Cavalry ...	125	16,878	
(b) Infantry including Band ...	256	12,744	
(c) Field Artillery ...	25	1,288	
Total ...	406	30,910	
II. Irregular including Fort Garrison ...	785	44,225	
Grand Total ...	1,191	75,135	

55. The Infantry are armed with muskets and bayonets and the Cavalry with swords and muskets. They are stationed at the Capital and are employed to keep watch and ward. The Dils are stationed at the several forts and castles in the State to maintain peace and order in the country.

Arms.

Appendix III shows the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Forces in the State.

56. The Judicial Officer has the charge of the Police Department of the State. Munshi Mohamed Zia-ud-din Khan is the Judicial Officer who efficiently discharged his duties during the year under report.

Police.

57. The Police Department was re-organised in May 1906, and the efficiency of the service has since been greatly improved. For purposes of Police administration, the State is divided into seven circles controlled and supervised by one Inspector and seven Thanedars. The abolition of the Bahadurpur Thanedarship is still under consideration as during the year under report the Judicial Member of Council could not attend to these administrative changes as he was mostly occupied with the Census and the Coronation Durbar works at Delhi.

58. The number of Police stations and out-posts remained the same as in the last year. Their number is now as follows:—

One Kotwali at Karauli under the charge of a Kotwal assisted by a Moharrir generally called Naib Kotwal.

Seven Thanas or Police stations.

Ten chowkis or outposts

59. The Police formerly received no training nor had they any uniform. As many of them as possible are now regularly drilled and uniforms of approved pattern have now been supplied to the whole of the Police Force.

Police Drill
and Uni-
form.

60. The Police constables are usually equipped with *Lathis* but they generally keep their own swords and muskets.

Police Arms.

Ratio

61. The ratio of the Police to population is 1 to 688·2 and that to area is 1 to 5·81 square miles as against 1 to 725·86 and 1 to 5·75 respectively shown in previous reports, the difference is due to the decrease in population and area as returned by the present Census.

62 The following table shows the total strength and cost of the Police Force:—

No.	Description.	Strength.	Rate of pay.			Annual cost.			Re- marks.
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Inspector of Police ...	1	35	0	0	420	0	0	
2	City Kotwal ...	1	35	0	0	420	0	0	
3	Head Moharrir Kotwali	1	15	0	0	180	0	0	
4	Thanedar of Machilpur	1	25	0	0	300	0	0	
5	Thanedars ...	3	66	0	0	792	0	0	
6	Thanedars ...	3	60	0	0	720	0	0	
7	Police Line Officer ...	1	12	0	0	144	0	0	
8	Moharrir or Clerks ...	8	76	0	0	912	0	0	
9	Writer constables ...	3	13	8	0	162	0	0	
10	Jemadar ...	1	5	0	0	60	0	0	
11	Constables ..	190	760	0	0	9,120	0	0	
12	Menial staff ...	...	24	14	8	299	0	0	
13	Contingencies ...	...	39	4	0	471	0	0	
	Total ...	213	1,166	10	8	14,000	0	0	

63. During the year under report, some literate constables were appointed in some of the Thanas of the State where there were no Moharrirs, with a small addition to their pay.

The work done by the Kotwal has been satisfactory during the year under review.

Appendices V, VI, and VIII show the working of Police

Offences
reported by
the Police.

64. Two hundred and sixty-four offences were reported during the year as against 341 of the previous year and 308 offenders were arrested as against 363 of the previous year; of these 145 as against 192 were released or acquitted. The average of conviction was 40·54. Such low percentage of conviction does not reflect well on the working of the Police.

Village
Chowkidars.

65. There is no regular village Police in the State. In most of the big villages the Balais or Chamars serve as Chowkidars. It is a rude and primitive method which the Council of the State are strongly inclined to

replace by a system of village Police of the modern type. But as there are many complicated questions which are at first to be solved before the system can be introduced, it will take some time before it can be given effect to.

66. The Finger Impression Slips of fourteen criminals undergoing sentences for specified offences were taken for the purpose of identification and supplied to the Central Bureau at Mount Abu, while for the cancellation, no application was made as none died during the year under report.

Finger Im-
pression.

67. During the year under report the Finger Impression Bureau attached to the Jail of this State was inspected by Raja Fateh Singh on the 8th July 1911. He expressed himself quite satisfied with the work done here.

68. The judicial machinery of the State consists of:—

Courts of
Justice.

- (1) Five Tahsildars who exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class in criminal cases and are empowered to decide civil suits of the value of Rs. 50 and under.
- (2) The Court of the Judicial Officer exercising the powers of the District Magistrate as also those of a District Judge. It hears appeals from the orders of the Tahsildars and is authorised to try civil suits of any value.
- (3) The Judicial Member of Council has power to hear civil and criminal appeals from the orders of the Judicial Officer in the manner described below :—
 - (a) *Civil Appeals*.—All appeals of money suits the value of which does not exceed Rs. 500 subject of course, to appeal to His Highness the Maharaja in full Council ; but those of value exceeding that amount are brought up before the full Council for decision. All appeals of suits involving landed property or any interest in land or of suits in which the question of right or custom is involved, are decided in full Council.
 - (b) *Criminal Appeals*.—All criminal appeals in which the sentence of imprisonment for two years and under and of fine up to Rs. 200 is passed (subject to appeal to His Highness the Maharaja in full Council); but all cases in which the sentence exceeds that limit as also all Sessions cases are heard and disposed of by the full Council. The decision of the full Council, in all cases, is subject to the confirmation of His Highness the Maharaja.

69. His Highness the Maharaja has power of life and death.

70. The Police of the State is capable of further improvement. A Police Code is under preparation and some further improvements in the conduct of Police cases are under consideration.

71. The total number of offences against the human body was 458 as against 422 of the previous year. The number of offences against property was 327 as against 305 of the previous year.

Criminal
Justice.

72. The following table shows the offences committed during the year as compared with the corresponding period of the last year :—

(1) Offences against human body—

	1909-10.	1910-11.
(a) Murder	2	...
(b) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	4	1
(c) Attempt to murder	2	1
(d) Causing death by rash and negligent act	2	...
(e) Attempt to commit suicide	4	10
(f) Miscarriage ... ..	...	2
(g) Abduction	18	16
(h) Selling or buying children	1	...
(i) Grievous hurt	10	13
(j) Causing simple hurt	372	403
(k) Rape .. .	3	4
(l) Wrongful confinement	3	7
(m) Abandoning an infant	1	1
Total	422	458

(2) Offences against property—

	1909-10.	1910-11.
(a) Dakaiti .. .	...	...
(b) Extortion .. .	...	1
(c) Highway robbery	1	4
(d) Theft	118	148
(e) Receiving stolen property	10	7
(f) Criminal misappropriation	15	7
(g) Criminal breach of trust	6	6
(h) Cheating	17	10
(i) Mischief	33	37
(j) Criminal trespass	96	101
(k) Forgery	1	2
(l) Adultery	2	...
(m) House trespass with intent to commit theft	6	4
Total	305	327
(n) Other offences	217	205
Grand Total	944	990

73. Nine hundred and ninety offences were committed during the year which, with 23 cases pending disposal at the end of the last year gave a total of 1,013 cases for disposal as against 957 of the previous year ; of these 965 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving 48 cases pending at the close of the year under report.

Value of
stolen pro-
perty.

74. The value of property stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 4,728-12-0 as against Rs. 3,024-13-6 and the number of cattle lifted was 22 as against 52 of the previous year. The value of the property recovered amounted to Rs. 857 against Rs. 1,046-0-6 of the previous year while the number of cattle recovered was 14 as against 31 of the year before. It is to be regretted that in the matter of recovery of property the Police of the State have not been able to act in a way very creditable to their detective power.

75. One thousand five hundred and ninety-one persons were judicially dealt with by the Courts of Original Jurisdiction during the year as against 1,347 of the previous year.

Persons judicially dealt with.

The results were :—

				1909-10.	1910-11.
(1) Convicted	...	...	...	413	292
(2) Discharged or acquitted	...	...	...	929	1,287
(3) Died	...	...	...	...	3
(4) Insane	...	...	...	...	4
(5) Pending trial	...	...	...	5	5
Total				1,347	1,591

76. Of the 1,591 persons either arrested or challaned by the Police, only 292 were convicted by the Magistrate. This is certainly a very poor result and throws discredit upon the efficiency of the Police of this State.

77. The following is the distribution of convictions according to the nature of the punishments awarded :—

Distribution of convictions according to the nature of the punishments awarded.

				Number of persons.	
				1909-10.	1910-11.
(1) Simple imprisonment	...	...	...	9	3
(2) Rigorous	...	...	...	9	32
Imprisonment with fine	...	...	...	69	33
(3) Fine only	...	...	...	312	222
(4) Stripes	...	...	...	14	2
Total				413	292

78. The sentences under (1) in the last paragraph, classified according to the terms of imprisonment, are as follows :—

				1909-10.	1910-11.
Under one month	...	...	...	8	13
From 1 to 2 months	...	...	...	22	19
2 to 3 „	...	...	...	8	12
3 to 5 „	...	...	...	11	7
6 to 12 „	...	...	...	8	5
1 to 2 years	...	...	...	8	6
2 to 3 „	...	...	...	8	3
3 to 5 „	...	...	...	10	2
Over five years	...	...	...	2	...
Life-convict	...	...	...	2	1
Total				87	68

79. Details of the criminal work disposed of by the Judicial Courts are given in Appendix VIII.

80. Appendix IX shows the result of appeals disposed of during the year under report.

81. The number of suits instituted in the Judicial Court was 396 as against 385 of the last year ; whilst that remaining from the last year was 23, thus making a total of 419. Of these, 373 were disposed of during the year as against 372 of the previous year, leaving 46 pending at the close of the year. Of the 396 suits filed during the year, 327 related to money, 45 to immovable property and 24 to other rights. The total value of suits filed amounted to Rs. 46,157 as against Rs. 44,454 of the last year, while

Civil Justice.

that disposed of amounted to Rs. 32,292 as against Rs. 44,140 of the last year.

Execution of
Decrees.

82. The year began with 29 applications for execution of decrees and 419 were filed during the year making a total of 448 cases ; of these 423 were disposed of, leaving 25 pending at the close of the year.

Value of
Cases.

83. The value of cases filed including that of cases remaining from the previous year amounted to Rs. 49,673 while the value of cases disposed of amounted to Rs. 32,292.

84. Appendices X, XI, and XII show the working of the Civil Courts.

Extradition.

85. There have been no changes as regards the extradition rules between this and the adjoining States,

86. Thirty offenders were demanded by this State of whom 12 were surrendered during the year as detailed below :—

				Demanded.	Surrendered.
From Jaipur	...	...	...	30	12

87. Out of the thirteen criminals demanded by the Jaipur State, one was extradited during the year and the rest could not be surrendered as none came forward to identify them.

Jail.

88. There is only one Jail at Karauli situated in the City. The buildings are open and healthy but not sufficient for the present requirements. There is also a small Factory and a Litho. Press attached to the Jail.

Number of
prisoners.

89. The number of prisoners at the commencement of the year was 70 and 185 were admitted during the year making a total of 255. Of these 202 were released on the completion of their terms of imprisonment, three died during the year, leaving fifty at the close of the year. No cattle poisoning cases occurred during the year under report.

Death of
prisoners.

90. Three prisoners died in the Jail during the year :—

Of Inter-Cranial Suppuration	...	...	1
Of Nervous Shock	...	...	1
Of Rheumatism	...	...	1
Total	...	...	3

Conduct of
prisoners.

91. The conduct of the prisoners generally remained satisfactory throughout the year.

Jail Industry.

92. The receipts from the sale of Jail industries amounted to Rs. 1,557-12-6 as against Rs. 2,365-7-7 of the previous year, while the total expenditure incurred in connection with the up-keep of the Jail and the maintenance of prisoners including the Jail Litho. Press and Factory aggregated Rs. 4,825-12-2 as against Rs. 5,951 of the previous year.

93. There was no lunatic during the year under report.

Inspection
of Jail.

94. The Jail was inspected by the Agency Surgeon, Eastern-Rajputana States on 3rd December 1910, 2nd March 1911 and 9th August 1911, and by the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, on 11th July 1911.

For the efficient administration of the Jail, a Prison Act and a body of regulations extending over nearly two hundred Sections were passed by

the State Council and brought into force in the year 1909-10. More than a year has since passed away and no difficulty has as yet come to the notice of the State Council as regards the practical working of the institution according to the new Jail Code. On the other hand, there are many signs of distinct improvement respecting the Jail administration.

95. Appendix XIII shows the number of prisoners confined in the Jail.

96. The following documents were registered during the year under review :—

			1909-10.	1910-11.
1. Mortgage deeds	...	...	12	11
2. Sale-deeds	...	...	32	34
Total			44	45

97. The value of documents registered amounted to Rs. 5,488 and Rs. 335-8-0 were realised on account of registration fees as against Rs. 342 of the last year.

The value of Documents.

98. The Judicial officer is the Registrar, and the Tahsildars are the Sub-Registrars, the latter being empowered to register documents up to the value of Rs. 50.

Powers of Registrar and Sub-Registrars.

99. The Judicial Member of Council drew up a Registration Act which was approved and passed by the State Council during the year 1909-10, but full force was not given to it during the year under report owing to the Registrar and the Sub-Registrars not having fully grasped the details of working. But since the close of the year under review, the Act has been fully into force and registration proceedings are now carried on according to the terms of the Act.

100. The Appendices XIV and XV show the registration of documents and receipts and expenditure on account of registration during the year under report.

101. The Municipality at the Capital continued to work satisfactorily during the year under report.

Municipality.

102. No new members were added or old ones reduced during the year under review.

103. The leading citizens who form the Bench of Honorary Magistrates work by rotation and dispose of cases reported against breaches of municipal bye-laws and such petty cases as are transferred to the Bench by the Judicial officer. During the year under review some improvements have been effected in the matter of Judicial procedure in the Court of Honorary Magistrates in the disposal of cases. The Honorary Magistrates being mostly men of ordinary education quite innocent of law and procedure, generally used to decide cases both Municipal and Judicial, in a very lax method or rather no method. Some judicious circulars were issued from the State Council during the year under report, pointing out the mistakes in procedure and setting forth certain directions for the regular discharge of this portion of work. Since the issue of these directions, the Bench is working on more methodically than before but until a better class of men are forthcoming to work as Honorary Magistrates, further efficiency in the working of this department cannot be expected.

104. The bye-laws of the Karauli Municipality were drawn up in 1884. Since then no addition or alteration has been made in them. According to the changed circumstance of the times, some amendments or otherwise a recasting of the old bye-laws has now become a necessity. The Judicial Member of Council will soon take up the question in hand.

105. The number of cases pertaining to breaches of municipal bye-laws and petty cases transferred from the file of the Judicial officer to be tried by the Bench of Honorary Magistrates came up respectively to 405 and 97, *i.e.*, in all 502 as against 1,059 of the previous year.

Sanitation.

106. The principal streets and most of the lanes are paved with red stone. The town being situated on an irregular high ground, the natural drainage is excellent. The sanitary arrangements continued to be satisfactory and the general health of the town was, on the whole, fair during the year under report. In February last there was an imported case of plague and the man who was infected with plague died on 26th February 1911. This infection spread and all his relations with whom he had put up together with some others who were his close neighbours numbering in all 17 were carried away. Measures for stamping out the dreadful epidemic were soon adopted and by the 23rd of March the town was able to show a clean bill of health.

Lighting of the Streets,

107. No addition was made in the lighting arrangement of the town during the year under report.

Municipal Revenue.

108. Octroi is the chief source of income of the Municipality and the collections during the year under report under this head only amounted to Rs. 5,357 9-3 as against Rs. 5,153-8-6 of the previous year, and the quantity of grain imported into the town on which the tax was levied amounted to 88,488 maunds and 12 seers as against 88,488 maunds and 36 seers of the previous year.

Incidence.

109. Population of the town according to the Census returns of 19,11 is 19,803 souls showing a decrease of over 3,000. Of these, 541 persons belonging to His Highness' kitchen, Sree Madan Mohanji's Temple and Radha Gopalji's temple are exempt from payment of Octroi duty. The incidence per head comes to Re. 0-4-5 as against Re. 0-3-7 of the previous year. The rise in the incidence is due to the decrease of population in the town area.

Receipts and Expenditure.

110. The total income from all sources including the balance of the previous year amounted to Rs. 6,775-9-9, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,444-14-0 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,330-11-0 at the close of the year.

Campaign against rats.

111. The campaign against rats was carried on to some extent during the year under report. Four hundred and three rats were caught and destroyed, the small number showing that people do not take to the extermination of the rodent family with as much zeal as they used to do in previous years.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

112. The average rainfall for the State official year under report was 18.63 inches against 19.76 inches of the last year, and 24.44 inches average of the last five years, showing a decrease of 1.13 and 5.81 inches respectively. Rainfall.
113. The period under report embraces the Kharif crop of 1910 and Rabi crop of 1911. Season and Crop.
114. The outturn of the Kharif and Rabi crops was, on the whole, about normal.
115. The chief Kharif crops are :—bajra, juar, moth, gwar, moong, urad, til, cotton, maize and san (flax); while those of Rabi are—wheat, barley and gram.
116. The rates of wages of skilled and unskilled labour remained almost stationary throughout the greater part of the year, except at the end of the year when, in consequence of the holding-off of rains, they had fallen slightly. Wages and Labour.
117. Appendix XVIII shows the prices of food-grains for the year under report. Prices of Food-grains.
118. The prices of the edible food-grains generally remained stationary throughout except towards the close of the year when they had risen in consequence of the long drought.
119. As mentioned in previous year's report, the questions of employing a trained Forest Officer is still hanging fire for the reasons set forth therein and the department is being administered as heretofore through the local agency. Lala Ghasi Lal, the local officer, continued to hold charge of the department during the year under report. Forests.—
1. Establish-
ment,
120. The exact area of forests, as remarked in the last year's report, has not yet been known, their survey being still incomplete. 2. Area.
121. The survey of the eight Rundhs which were surveyed in *Samvat* 1964, was revised and one more Rundh was also surveyed during the year. The correct area was found to be 30,306 acres. The question of having the remaining Rundhs surveyed is still under consideration and necessary steps will be taken as soon as the Settlement is completed. 3. Settle-
ment
and Demarca-
tion.
122. Under the existing arrangements the forests are classed as under:— 4. Classifica-
tion of
Forests.
- (1) Preserved (2) Unpreserved.
123. Soon after the rainy season sets in, the conserved forests are demarcated by flags; grazing therein is strictly prohibited and cases of trespasses are severely dealt with while in unpreserved forests the grazing is freely allowed on payment of fixed fees.
124. There are no communications and buildings of any importance in the forests of the State. The existing pathways, roads and buildings were kept in fairly good order. 5. Communi-
cations and
Buildings.

125. The following particulars will show the working of the year :—

(a) Timber felling—

(i) Twenty-two trees of *shisham* and eight other trees were felled and sold to the public and supplied to the State workshop at a cost of Rs. 178.

(ii) Thatching wood suitable for buildings and *chhappers* was sold at a cost of Rs. 226.

(b) Fuel felling—

(i) 4,494 maunds of wood together with some dry trees were sold for lime burning at Narauli at a cost of Rs. 391.

(ii) The system of collecting and selling wood at fixed rates departmentally which was introduced last year continued during the year, and 10,246 maunds of wood were collected and purchased during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,470 and sold at a profit of Rs. 244.

(iii) 15,222 donkeys and 204 camels were allowed to remove dry and green wood from State forests, against 10,322 donkeys and 200 camels respectively allowed last year, and Rs. 251 were realised against Rs. 174 collected last year.

(c) Charcoal—

792 maunds of charcoal were purchased at a cost of Rs. 315 and supplied to the State departments and sold to public at a profit of Rs. 12.

(d) Bamboos—

Bamboos are not generally grown in the State forests except in two or three places. 466 bamboos were cut and supplied to State at a cost of Rs. 53.

(e) Grass—

(i) Fodder grass—

29,328 maunds of grass was cut and collected during the year at a cost of Rs. 8,416 which, together with 9,794 maunds the balance of the last year, amounted to 39,122 maunds, of this, 20,375 maunds were supplied to State animals and other departments at a cost of Rs. 4,519, and 3,559 maunds were burnt by fire, leaving a balance of 15,188 maunds at the close of the year.

(ii) Green grass—

The green grass is not cut and collected departmentally but is purchased and supplied to State departments. This year green grass was supplied two months later, *i.e.*, from September owing to long drought when dry grass was supplied, while in the last year it was supplied from the month of July. About 8,304 maunds of green grass was purchased and collected at a cost of Rs. 830 and supplied to the State animals during the year under report.

(iii) Thatching grass—

The sarkana produced in Rundh Nayabas in Tahsil Machilpur was sold for Rs. 21 and that of Rundh Saipur was sold for Rs. 14. The total income derived from this source amounted to Rs. 35.

(f) Other minor produce—

Income from minor products such as fruits of Babul and Remja and Pala, Khajur, etc., was Rs. 214 against Rs. 349 of the previous year.

126. The revenue derived from grazing fees amounted to Rs. 5,797 against Rs. 10,252 in the previous year as detailed below:— Grazing.

					Rs.
1.	From animals belonging to State—				
	(a) Buffaloes	...	...	...	2,491
	(b) Goats	...	...	...	1,308
	(c) Bullocks	...	...	...	267
	(d) Camels	...	...	...	153
			Total	...	4,219
2.	From animals belonging to foreign districts—				
	(a) Buffaloes	...	...	...	175
	(b) Goats	...	...	...	127
	(c) Bullocks	...	...	...	37
	(d) Camels	...	...	...	164
			Total	...	503
3.	From passing animals, etc.—	...	...	...	1,075
			GRAND TOTAL	...	5,797

127. The appreciable decrease in income under this head as compared with that of the last year, is due to the fact that grazing fee budgetted for the Machilpur and Huzur Tahsils was included in the land revenue in the new assessment made by the Settlement Officer.

128. Cattle were also admitted for grazing to the forests as usual after the grass had been cut, and the revenue derived from this source amounted to Rs. 658 against Rs. 683 of the last year.

129. The income derived from miscellaneous *lags* (taxes) amounted to Rs. 716 against Rs. 1,020 in the previous year.

130. Cases of illicit grazing, trespass, etc., were severely dealt with and fines inflicted according to Forest Bye-laws. The total of fines realised during the year amounted to Rs. 469 against Rs. 517 realised last year. Forest offences.

131. There were 20 cases of fires reported during the year. In 9 cases culprits were traced and duly punished. The total of fines inflicted in these cases amounted to Rs. 86-6-0. It is roughly estimated that an area of 30 square miles and about 3,459 maunds of grass worth Rs. 438 was burnt by fires during the year under report. Fire conservancy.

132. It is also reported that fires to the Machilpur forests had spread from the Dholpur and Bharatpur jungles.

Revenue and
Expenditure.

133. The actual total revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 9,451 against Rs. 13,700 realised in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 4,249 due to grazing fee of the Huzur and Machilpur Tahsils having been included in the new assessment of land revenue.

134. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,219 against Rs. 3,580 provided in the budget. The net saving to the department was Rs. 6,232 against Rs. 10,212 in the preceding year.

Recovery of
old balances.

135. The balance outstanding at the close of the last year was Rs. 680 of which Rs. 95 were recovered during the year under report, leaving a balance of Rs. 585 at the close of the year.

Stock
Balance.

136. The stock balance at the close of the year after meeting all demands was as follows :—

				Samvat 1966.	Samvat 1976.
				Maunds.	Maunds.
1.	Grass	...	...	9,794	15,188
2.	Wood	...	...	487	1,346
3.	Charcoal	...	...	83	135

Trade and
Manufacture.
1. Trade.

137. There is no extensive branch of industry in the State except agriculture, the chief produce of the country being Indian corn, bajra, juar. Pulses—mung, urad, and moth; rice, and cotton; zira and poppy are also cultivated.

138. The principal articles of export are—Cotton, opium, zira, ghee, and rice; while those of import are—Sugar, indigo, tobacco and cloth.

2. Manufac-
ture.

139. The following indigenous industries exist at present in the State :—

- (1) *Manufacture of Tatpatties.*—The Lodhas who generally cultivate San (flax), manufacture the Patties which are mostly exported to foreign territory. They are in fair condition and their income is estimated at about Rs. 100 a year per head. The average income of the Customs duties levied on export of Tatpatties is about Rs. 750 a year.
- (2) *Dyeing and block printing of cloth.*—This is comparatively a prosperous industry in the State. Although the country vegetable dyes have been mostly elbowed out by the cheap aniline dyes of foreign manufacture, yet Chhipis here commonly use indigo, and the cloths dyed and printed by them command a good market even outside the State. The earnings of Chhipis amount to about Rs. 150 per head a year.
- (3) *Turning Lacquer work or making of wooden toys.*—This industry is in a fair state. The wooden toys, etc., turned out by the local turners are much appreciated.
- (4) *Manufacture of Hukkas or Kalis.*—Not carried on any grand scale. A manufacturer earns about Rs. 100 a year.
- (5) *Stone carving.*—The red sand stone is cheap and ample, and forms an excellent building material. The artisans find no sufficient work here, and often seek employment elsewhere. In Bombay and other places they earn about Rs. 2 a day.

- (6) *Moulding of brass and pewter ornaments.*—These ornaments are moulded in large quantities but they are chiefly used and worn by low caste women, and their use is, therefore, restricted to the limits of the state.

140. The draw-backs which the State still has in consequence of its remote and secluded situation, make it unfavourable for commercial and industrial developments of high order. It was expected that the opening of the Nagda Muthra State Railway would improve trade in the State. The expectations have not been fully realised. Of course the country in the immediate neighbourhood of the Railway line is being benefited to some extent, on the other hand the trade in the principal town of Karauli has been injuriously affected.

141. The State Public Works and Buildings remained in charge of Thakur Devi Pal during the year under report. No works of any importance were undertaken. The usual construction of and repairs to, buildings, etc., were carried out at a cost of Rs. 6,945 against Rs. 6,800 spent last year and Rs. 7,000 provided in the budget, as detailed below—

					Rs.
1. Office Establishment	...	...	...	...	483
2. Buildings	...	...	...	...	4,657
3. Painters	...	...	...	...	274
4. Carts and bullocks	...	...	...	...	1,531
Total Rs.					6,945

Public Works
Department.
1. Buildings-

142. The Overseer Babu Barkat Ullah Khan who was in charge of this branch of Public Works Department, resigned in the month of September 1910, and Babu Ram Saran Das was appointed in his place on the 22nd February 1911 on probation for six months. The latter having failed to give satisfaction was dismissed on the expiry of his probationary period. Babu Jowala Prasad Sub-Overseer having been dismissed in the month of August last, Babu Ranjit Singh was appointed in his place on probation for six months, who held charge of this Department during the remaining period of the year under report.

2. Irrigation
and Commu-
nications

143. The total expenditure under this head, amounted to Rs. 15,853 as detailed below, against Rs. 13,036 of the last year, and Rs. 19,000 provided in the budget :—

					Rs.
1. Public Works Department Establishment	...	...	...	...	2,723
2. Original Works—Irrigation	...	...	...	...	3,491
3. Repairs to Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	5,709
4. Repairs to Roads	...	...	...	...	3,848
5. Survey	...	...	...	...	82
Total Rs.					15,853

144. Some of the important works carried out during the year under report are shown below :—

Important
Works.

I. Original Works—Irrigation.					Rs.
1. Bund Sulpura	...	...	...	...	843
2. Bridge over Kaila road near Mamchari	...	...	...	...	600
3. Well at Dargawan	...	...	...	...	500
4. Wells at Chirchiri and Kemokhari	...	...	...	...	950

Rs.

II. Repairs—Irrigation.

1. Sluice of Bund Mamchari	...	...	...	682
2. Well at Firozpura	...	...	...	507
3. Pokhars at Daya Rampura	...	...	...	615
4. Well at Maingra Kalan	...	...	...	694

III. Repairs to Roads—

1. Hindaun Road	...	...	...	1,454
2. Kaila Road...	...	...	...	1,475
3. Vicinity Roads	..	...	...	680

145. A small establishment of Beldars is attached to the Public Works Department, whose duty is to look after the road-side trees. It is reported that 90 trees were planted on the road-side during the year under report.

146. The total expenditure incurred on the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 22,798.

147. Appendix XIX shows details of expenditure on the Public Works Department.

148. The Imperial combined Post and Telegraph Office in the Karauli City together with the branch offices at Kurgaon, Machilpur Mandrail and Sapotra continued to work during the year. The State having guaranteed to make up the difference between the cost and income of the three last named offices, a sum of Rs. 141-6-6 was paid by the State during the year under report. The Mail to Utgir Tehsil is carried by the State Harkaras as heretofore.

149. The Post Office in the City was visited by the Superintendent of Post Offices thrice during the year under review.

150. The State Mint remained practically closed except that some Gold Mohars which are not legal tender were, as usual, struck. British coin is the only legal tender throughout the State.

151. The subjoined comparative table will show the income derived under this head during the year as compared with that derived in the preceding year.

No.	Heads.	Income of Samvat 1966.	Income of Samvat 1967.	Difference.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Country liquor	2,825	2,825	...	
2	Tobacco	1,268	1,332	+ 64	
3	Hemp drugs	351	333	- 18	
4	Opium	1,936	2,172	+ 236	

152. Appendix XXI shows the exercise revenue of the State.

153. No expenditure was incurred by the Durbar under head "Excise" as no separate establishment was maintained for the control and supervision of the sale etc., of the intoxicating drugs.

Plantation
and protec-
tion of road
side trees.

Post Offices.

Mint.

Excise.

154. Cases of infringement of Excise rules were duly dealt with and fines amounting to Rs. 360 were inflicted during the year against Rs. 30 recovered last year.

155. The Customs Department remained in charge of Lala Misri Lal throughout the year. He showed energy and zeal in the discharge of his duties.

Customs.

There are six town posts and 53 village posts in the State, the latter being increased by four during the year under report.

156. The income for the year under report was estimated at Rs. 1,00,000 while the actuals amounted to Rs. 1,12,030, indicating an excess of Rs. 12,030 over the estimates. The total receipts this year fell short of the last year's income by Rs. 8,212.

157. The more important variations in income during the year, as compared with that of the previous year, are shown below :—

No.	Description of article.	Income in Samvat 1966.	Income in Samvat 1967.	Difference.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ghee	16,022	16,642	+620	
2	Cotton	10,895	5,364	-5,531	
3	Raw Cotton (kupas) ...	3,700	9,707	+6,007	
4	Opium	516	642	+126	
5	Zira	9,010	9,715	+705	
6	Cloth	17,343	14,403	-2,940	
7	Cattle	17,015	17,270	+255	
8	Til	1,770	1,041	-729	
9	Rice	4,889	2,602	-2,287	
10	Sugar (Khand)	7,187	6,269	-918	
11	Royalty recovered on sale of Silver	1,297	1,320	+23	
12	Royalty on stone taken by Railway	1,802	228	-1,574	
13	Taxes recovered during Sheoratri Fair	4,844	5,677	+833	
14	Stone slabs	3,767	3,629	-138	
15	Leather	1,840	1,215	-625	
16	Gur	3,332	3,015	-317	
17	Chillies	901	171	-730	
18	Tobacco	1,117	1,157	+40	
19	Kirana	1,062	800	-262	
20	Miscellaneous	12,087	9,972	-2,115	

158. The expenditure incurred on the Customs Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 9,507 against Rs. 9,402 incurred in the previous year.

159. The number of smuggling and other cases pending from the last year was 44 and 1189 were instituted during the year, making a total of 1233; of these 1125 were disposed of during the year, leaving 68 as pending at the close of the year.

160. The Customs Officer remained on tour for 29 days and inspected 4 towns and 48 village-posts and submitted his diaries.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Financial

161. The financial year of the State commenced on the 1st September 1910 and closed on the 31st August 1911, corresponding with the Samvat year 1967.

Receipts
and Expen-
diture.

162. Appendix XXII shows the details of receipts and expenditure of the year under report, an abstract of which is given below—

Particulars.			Estimates.	Actuals.	Difference.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	...	...	8,942	5,127	- 3,815
Normal revenue	...	...	5,26,843	5,35,981	+ 9,138
Abnormal „	...	...	1,07,704	1,24,384	+ 16,680
Total	...	...	6,43,489	6,65,492	+ 22,003
Normal expenditure	...	...	3,88,437	3,84,396	- 4,041
Abnormal „	...	...	2,52,443	2,79,273	+ 26,830
	...	...	6,40,880	6,63,669	+ 22,789
Closing balance	...	...	2,609	1,8,23	- 786
Grand Total	...	...	6,43,489	6,65,492	+ 22,003

Reasons for
increase and
decrease.

163. The normal revenue from all sources exceeded the estimate by Rs. 9,138. The increase is mainly due to large receipts under heads "Customs" "Excise" and "Courts of Justice".

164. The excess under abnormal receipts was particularly due to larger receipts under heads "Deposit" and "Advances" which are always subject to fluctuations and therefore call for no remarks.

165. The normal expenditure fell short of the estimate by Rs. 4,041. On the whole the expenditure was kept well within the Budget limits. If the extra expenses amounting to Rs. 11,326/- noted below had not been incurred, the results would have been still better.

	Rs.
1. Beohar	1,844
2. His Highness' tour expenses	3,689
3. Rewards	1,427
4. Charity	786
5. Miscellaneous	2,365
6. Purchase of horses	1,165

Total ... 11,326

166. The increase under "abnormal expenditure" is chiefly due to the following payments having been made over and above the amounts provided in the Budget.

	Rs.
1. Government loan	358
2. Interest due on Government loan	15,932
3. Advances	27,304

167. The facts and figures given above are an evident testimony of the careful and economical financial administration of the State and show how the effective control was exercised by the Durbar.

168. The fixed instalment of Rs. 1,00,000 towards the liquidation of the Government loan, together with a sum of Rs. 15,932/14/5 over and above the fixed instalment and the provision in the Budget, was paid towards the Government loan, which has thereby been reduced to Rs. 2,88,973.

Noticeable features of the financial position.

169. A sum of Rs. 23,882/4/2 was paid to Rai Bahadur Seth Nemichand Mulchand of Ajmer on account of the whole interest due for the year.

170. The total liabilities of the State now stand as follows :—

Liabilities and Assets.

	Rs.
1. Due to Rai Bahadur Seth Nemichand Mulchand of Ajmer	3,79,000
2. Due to Government of India	2,88,973
Total	6,67,973

171. The Assests of the State consist of—

	Rs.
1. Arrears of land revenue	1,86,749
2. Gardens	3,500
3. Miscellaneous	8,000
4. Debts due by Jagirdars	1,25,000
5. Taccavi Advances	28,472
Total Rs.	3,51,721

172. Out of this a sum of Rs. 3,00,00 is considered recoverable.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

173. The number of the Dispensaries in the State during the year under report was four; one in the Capital and three in the district, viz., at Machilpur, Mandrail and Sapotra.

Medical Institutions.

174. The number of "In" and "Out" patients treated at all the four dispensaries was 270 and 41,833, against 281 and 41,914, respectively, in the previous year.

Attendance of Patients.

175. The number of operations performed during the year under report was 1647, as against 1618 of the preceding year, showing an increase of 29 operations.

Surgical operations.

176. The amount incurred on the medical relief afforded at the dispensaries was Rs. 7,013 against Rs. 6,843 expended in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 170 which is due to the introduction of the new scale of pay of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

Cost of Medical relief.

177. The number of children vaccinated was as detailed below :—

Vaccination.

			1909-10.	1910-11.
1. In Karauli town ... ..	...	...	753	560
2. In district ... ..	...	...	3,505	2,944
Total ... ..	...	...	4258	3504

showing a serious decrease of 754 operations, this, it is hoped, will be made up for in the coming cold weather.

178. The number of successful vaccination was 3,502 against 4,114 in the previous year.

179. The total expenditure including pay of the establishment was Rs. 696, each child was therefore vaccinated at an expense of 38·16 pies.

Vital Statistics.

180. The total number of births and deaths registered during the year under report was 2050 and 2118, respectively, as against 2302 and 2322 of the previous year as detailed below :—

Births.			1909-10	1910-11.
1.	In Karauli town	... ..	836	850
2.	In District ...	... ..	1466	1200
Total			2302	2050
Deaths.				
1.	In Karauli town	... ..	672	842
2.	In District ...	... ..	1650	1276
Total			2,322	2,118

181. The ratio of births and deaths per thousand of population was 13·99 and 14·45, respectively, against 14·68 and 14·82 of the preceding year.

Epidemic Diseases.

182. Cholera.—The State was quite free from cholera throughout the year.

Plague.—During the year under report, the total number of plague seizures and deaths was 21 and 19, against 21 and 16 of the previous year. Of these three cases and one death occurred in Machilpur, and the rest 18 cases and 18 deaths in the Capital. The first case which occurred on the 24th February 1911, was an imported one from Jaipur territory. The State was reported free from epidemic on the 24th March 1911.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

High Education.

183. There is only one High School at the Capital of the State which is affiliated to the Allahabad University up to the Matriculation Standard. Boys are occasionally sent up for the said Examination. It consists of the following departments and classes .—

I. English Department—

(a) Entrance Examination of the Allahaabd University.

(b) Rajputana Middle English Examination.

II. Sanskrit—Madhyama Pariksha of the Sanskrit Colleges of Benares and Jaipur.

III. Hindi and Urdu—Vernacular Final Examination of the United Provinces.

184. Persian and Arabic are taught along with English as prescribed in the curriculum for various Public Examinations.

185. The Pandits of the Sanskrit and Vernacular branches devote their spare time in teaching Sanskrit and Vernacular languages to the boys of the English Department.

186. There is no separate Inspector of Schools for the Mufassil Primary Schools; one of the teachers of the High School discharges this duty.

187. The total number of boys receiving education in the State on 31st August 1911 was 417 as against 474 of the last year. The daily average attendance during the year under report was 309.96 as against 440.72 of the previous year.

Attendance
of Pupils.

188. The total number of boys on the roll of the High School was 213 as against 260 of the previous year.

Number of
pupils on roll
in the High
School

189. The Girls School at the Capital is still in its infancy nor does it show any sign of improvement. There were 18 girls on roll as against 24 of the previous year. The present Mistress does not appear to be doing her duties quite satisfactorily.

Girls' School.

190. There are six Branch Schools within the territory which impart Hindi Vernacular Education. The standard is Upper Primary.

Village
Schools.

191. There were 186 boys in all the Branch Schools on 31st August 1911 as against 214 of the previous year. Mandrail, Machilpur and Sapotra have shown a falling off in the number of scholars.

192. The boys from the Branch Schools are examined at the High School under the supervision of the Head Master. During the year under report only the school at Sapotra sent up boys at the head quarter for the Annual Examinations which acquitted itself well.

193. The Head Master inspected two schools during the year and the Home Member of Council during his tour throughout the territory in connection with the census operations of the State, visited the following five Branch Schools and recorded his opinion in the inspection books :—

Inspection of
village
Schools.

Sapotra, Machilpur, Mandrail, Rodhain and Kurgaon.

194. The results of the Public Examinations have been as follows.

Results of
Public
Examina-
tion.

Name of Examination.				Number sent up.	Number passed.
1.	Matriculation	...	...	6	1
2.	Rajputana Middle	...	...	6	...
3.	Sanskrit Madhyama	...	...	1	1
4.	Urdu Vernacular Final	...	...	1	1
5.	Hindi	...	...	1	...
Total				15	3

195. The result of the Matriculation and Middle Examinations has been a very poor one and does not reflect credit on the teachers concerned. The Sanskrit Head Pandit of the School has again done well. His case has all along been satisfactory. He is the only teacher in the school who appears to be very conscientious in the discharge of his duties.

196. Education in the State is imparted free without distinction of caste and creed. No tuition fees are levied. Prizes and scholarships are awarded by the State to the deserving students to encourage education among His Highness' subjects and even journey expenses are given to the scholars who go up for Public Examinations at Agra and elsewhere.

Education
imparted
free.

Student at the
Mayo
College

197. Kunwar Jasraj Pal is the only student of this State in the Mayo College, Ajmere. All his expenses are borne by the State. It is reported that he has been making fair progress there.

198. Kunwar Narain Singh, a student of the Maharajah's High School, has now been prosecuting his studies in the Agra College. The State owing to his satisfactory progress, allowed him a scholarship of Rs. 10 a month. He has passed the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University.

199. A teacher of the school named Raghunath Prasad, a Shastri of the Lahore Oriental College, appeared this year for the Intermediate Examination of the Punjab University in English language which he passed successfully. He is now preparing for the B. A. Degree Examination in the language test only.

Total
Expenditure.

200. The total expenditure incurred by the State for the local institutions, etc., has been Rs. 6,374 as against Rs. 5,706 of the last year.

Physical
Training.

201. Physical Education of the boys has not been lost sight of, but it is capable of much improvement.

Building.

202. The High School is located in a building which is not all as it should be. But for want of funds, no better accommodation could at present be provided for.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Press.

203. There is a Litho-printing Press attached to the State Jail which is worked by convict labour. Vernacular printing only is done according to the requirements of the State. The pressman employed last year is reported to have worked satisfactorily and the work turned out was good. A second Press has been purchased during the year under review.

Fairs.

204. The important fairs held in the State are :—

(a) The Sheoratri Fair was held as usual for a fortnight in the month of Phagan from 25th February to 12th March 1911.

This is the only important fair held at the Capital and mostly visited by foreign traders and men coming for purchase and sale of cattle as well as of other articles of merchandise.

With a view to make the fair more attractive, "horse, flower and vegetables shows were held during the period of the fair on the 27th and 28th February 1911 on the same lines as was done last year. Local manufactures were also exhibited. Prizes for exhibits were recommended by the Select Committee.

A Jalsa was held on the 1st March 1911 under a pretty Shamiana on the fair ground. His Highness the Maharajah Sahab Bahadur was gracious enough to preside at the Jalsa which was attended by all the Tazimi Sardars and officials of the state. His Highness was pleased to distribute prizes to successful competitors.

Prizes costing Rs. 254 were awarded as follows :—

					Rs.
1.	Horses	...	...	...	120
2.	Cattle	...	...	...	53
3.	Indigenous industries	...	...	...	59
4.	Flowers and vegetables	...	...	...	22
Total					Rs. 254

With the exception of a few articles all the commodities brought to the fair are exempt from Customs duties during the fair.

The income derived from the import and export duties during the fair amounted to Rs. 5,677 against Rs. 4,851 realised last year.

The following table shows the number of cattle sold at the fair and the income derived from the Customs duties levied thereon :—

No.	Description of cattle.	Number of cattle.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty recovered.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Bullocks ...	11,497	0 3 3	2,345 0 0	
2	Buffaloes (males)...	5,277	0 6 6	2,149 0 0	
3	Goats ...	37	0 2 0	5 0 0	
4	Horses ...	30	0 1 0	73 0 0	
5	Camels ...	9	3 0 0	27 0 0	
	Total	16,850		4,599 0 0	

The following table shows the quantity and value of the principal articles brought into the fair :—

No.	Name of article.	Quantity.	Value.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.	
1	Gur ...	4016	28,113	
2	Sugar or Khand ...	3295	49,425	
3	Rice ...	7172	13,033	
4	Kirana ...	1319	12,749	
5	Tobacco ...	2098	20,979	
6	Potatoes ...	415	1,038	
7	Kerosene oil ...	414	3,307	
8	Pewter and Brass ...	168	8,393	
9	Al (colouring powder)	42	18,90	
10	English Thread ...	2160 Packets.	12,960	
11	Gold and Silver thread		5,000	
12	Cloth ...		125,000	
13	Silver and Gold ...	80,338	86,752	
14	Patti Tat (flax) ...	685	5,665	
15	Chillies ...	566	5,656	
16	Tilli ...	163	1,631	
17	Miscellaneous articles	...	6,000	
18	Grain ...	834	2,501	
	Total		3,90,092	

(b) The Kaila Devi Fair was held in the month of March 1911. The pilgrims from the neighbouring states and districts of Agra and Muthra visited as usual, the Shrine of Kaila Devi, a place about 17 miles to the south of the Capital.

The receipts from the offerings amounted to Rs. 11,373 against Rs. 13,975 realised last year. The fair was not so well attended this year as in other years and hence the decrease.

Walter Kri
Rajputra
Hitkarni
Sabha.

205. The work of the local Rajputra Hitkarni Sabha continued to be satisfactory during the year under report. 128 marriages and 31 funerals took place among Rajputs during the year against 113 and 40, respectively, of the last year.

206. In 22 marriages the laws were breached and 9 cases are still under enquiry while in 2 cases of funerals no reports were made to the Local Sabha and the parties in default were fined.

Court of
Wards

207. The following estates were held under the management of the Court of Wards during the year under report :—

1. Amargarh.
2. Thikana Thakur Narain Singh.
3. Temple of Sriji.
4. Thikana Inaiti.

208. These estates are under the direct control of the State Council by whom their annual budgets and accounts are sanctioned and passed. Each estate is supervised by an Amin under the guidance of the State Council.

209. The villages of the Thikana of Thakur Narain Singh were placed under the management of the Tehsildars concerned, during the year as proposed last year.

210. The following table will show the financial condition of each estate :—

No.	Name of Thikana.	Annual Income.	Annual Expenditure.	Remarks.
1	Amargarh	11,473	8,685	
2	Thikana Thakur Narain Singh	7,243	4,476	
3	Temple of Sriji	36,227	34,619	
4	Thikana Inaiti	4,265	4,665	

211. No case of Treasure Trove was reported during the year under report.

Treasure
Trove.

212. The contract of stone quarries granted to Messrs. Kirpa Ram Shyam Lal in April 1909, continued during the year under report.

Stone Quar-
ries.

213. The sum of Rs. 4,000 being the contract money for the second year was paid by the contractors on due date.

214. An average number of 150 labourers was employed daily on the various stone quarries during the year. About 47,302 cft. of stone and 115 cart-loads of *Khandas* were exported by the contractors to foreign districts and 2,835 cart-loads of *Khandas* and 11,655 *Lads* were supplied within the State during the year under report.

215. The contractors continued to advance Taccavi loans to zemindars for supplying bullock carts. About 125 new carts were made and 300 bullocks purchased during the year which were engaged in carrying stones from quarries to the Hindaun City Station when the zemindars had no work in their fields.

216 The construction of the Cotton Press and Ginning factory near the Nimoda Railway Station, a monopoly for the erection and working whereof was granted to Babu Moti Lal Thakur Das Nanavati of Poona, was completed during the year. It was formally opened on 1st January 1911. A sum of Rs. 1,750 due on account of Royalty for the Samvat year 1966 was paid by the monopoly holder on due date.

Cotton Press
and Ginning
factory at
Nimoda.

217. As mentioned in the last year's report, the work of the decennial census of 1911 was commenced in the beginning of 1910, under the superintendence of Rao Saheb Babu Bholanath Chatterji, B. A., Home Member of Council who took time by the forelock. By the end of April 1910 site maps of all villages of the State had been got ready and all administrative questions in connection with the census operations were taken up and settled. The whole territory was divided into 5 charges corresponding with 5 Tahsils and the Tahsildar of each Tahsil was appointed charge Superintendent. The sixth charge of the town area was put under the charge of the Municipal Secretary, Thakur Bhawani Singh. Division of charges into circles, and circles into blocks and the nomination of suitable men as supervisors and enumerators took up the whole of the months of May, June and July, and some 72 supervisors and 60 enumerators were appointed to carry out the work of house-numbering and preliminary enumeration. The superintendent undertook an extensive tour through all the Tahsils which lasted from September 1910 down to the middle of February 1911 and during his tour examined and checked the house-numbering and enumeration work and corrected the mistakes on the spot. The work of house-numbering was completed by the end of November when preliminary enumeration was taken up in hand under the close supervision of the superintendent. On the 10th March 1911, the final enumeration of the people of this state was taken. The population of the whole State came up to be 1,46,587 against 1,56,786 returned in the last census of 1901 showing a decrease of 10,199 or nearly six per cent.

Census
Operations.

218. The following comparative table will show distribution of population :—

No.	Name of unit.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1901.	Difference.	Remarks.
1	Hazur Tahsil ...	43,460	44,099	— 639	
2	Sapotra „ ...	32,716	32,646	+ 70	
3	Machilpur „ ...	20,241	24,015	— 3,774	
4	Mandrail „ ...	18,443	19,665	— 1,222	
5	Utgir „ ...	11,924	12,879	— 955	
6	Karauli Town ...	19,803	23,482	— 3,679	
	Total ...	1,46,587	1,56,786	— 10,199	

219. The causes of the present decrease are mainly ascribed to the severe famine of 1905-06 and other epidemics.

220. On the 18th March 1911 the census office was removed to the Bharatpur Central Office for the purpose of tabulation and compilation work with an establishment costing Rs. 350 a month including contingencies, house rent, etc. The slip copying was finished within 33 days instead of 40 days allowed by the Rajputana Census Superintendent. The sorting work was commenced from 1st May 1911 and continued till after the close of the year under report.

221. The total expenditure incurred for all the stages of the present census operations upto 31st August 1911, amounted to Rs. 928-11-0 as against Rs. 3,835-7-3 of the previous census of 1901 and the budget allotment of Rs. 5,123.

222. It is satisfactory to the State that the census operations were most successfully carried out for which great credit is due to the Local Superintendent.

DAMODER LAL,
RAO BAHADUR,
Chief Member, State Council, Karauli.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Karauli State.

Serial number.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	PERIOD.		REMARKS.
			From	To	
1	Rao Bahadur Munshi Damodar Lal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Ajmer.	Chief Member of State Council	Throughout	the period.	
2	Rao Sahib Babu Bholanath Chaterji, B.A....	Home Member of Council	"	"	
3	W. Raw, Esq., I.C.S.	Settlement Officer, Dholpur and Karauli	7th Nov. 1910...	31st August 1911.	Remained on leave from 1st Sept. to 7th Nov. 1910.
4	Rai Sahib Pandit Sarup Narain	Assistant Settlement Officer, Dholpur and Karauli.	Throughout	the period	Officiated as Settlement Officer during Mr. Raw's absence on leave.
5	Munshi Jugal Kishor, B. A.	Private Secretary to His Highness and Head Master High School.	"	"	
6	Munshi Ziauddin Khan	Judicial Officer	"	"	
7	Munshi Bhagwan Das	Revenue Officer and Superintendent, Settlement Department.	"	"	
8	Captain Ramchandrar Singh	Commander-in-Chief, State Forces	"	"	
9	Raja Bahadur Lakhpal Singh...	Officer-in-Charge Panyarth (Charities)	"	"	
10	Thakur Devi Pal ...	Officer-in-Charge Kamthana Department (Building).	"	"	
11	Babu Ram Saran Das	State Engineer	22nd Feby. 1911	31st August 1911.	
12	Chaudhuri Ganga Prasad	Accountant-General	Throughout	the period	
13	Thakur Shujan Pal	President, Municipal Committee	"	"	
14	Doctor Bhawani Singh	Secretary, Municipal Committee	"	"	

APPENDIX II.*List of Laws in force in the Karauli State.*

Serial number.	Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the period under report.	Remarks.
1	Code of Criminal Law and Procedure ...	Yes		
2	Code of Civil Laws and Procedure ...	"		
3	Police Code and Circulars ...	"		
4	Revenue Laws ...	"		
5	Code of Municipal Laws and Circulars ...	"		
6	Post Office Act ...	"		
7	Account Circulars ...	No.		
8	Excise ...	"		
9	Stamp Act ...	Yes		
10	Registration Act ...	"		
11	Jail Code ...	"		

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Forces in the Karauli State, for the year ending 31st August 1911.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of forces at the end of the year.						Remarks.	
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.				Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					Total annual cost on account of pay and allowances of the forces including followers.
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, etc.	At the end of the year.			European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry ...	125	...	...	...	...	125	2	...	...	3	7	115	Rs. 16,878	
Infantry including Band	256	9	3	...	6	256	2	...	...	12	22	222	12,744	
Artillery	25	...	...	...	...	25	1	35	...	...	1	24	1,288	
Irregulars	785	11	11	...	34	751	16	11	...	...	...	...	44,225	
Total	1,191	20	14	...	40	1,157	21	46	...	15	30	361	75,135	

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police, for the year ending 31st August 1911.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	9	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.								
1. Inspector of Police	1	35 0 0	420 0 0	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
2. City Kotwal	1	35 0 0	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
3. Naib Kotwal	1	15 0 0	180 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
4. Thanedar	1	25 0 0	300 0 0	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
5. Ditto	3	22 0 0	792 0 0	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	
6. Ditto	3	20 0 0	720 0 0	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	
7. Moharrirs	2	13 0 0	312 0 0	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	
8. Ditto	2	12 0 0	288 0 0	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	
9. Jamadar Police	1	12 0 0	144 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Mutsaddi	1	10 0 0	120 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto	1	7 0 0	84 0 0	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	
12. Assistant Muharrirs	5	4 8 0	270 0 0	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
13. Jamadar Kotwali	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
14. Constables	190	4 0 0	9,120 0 0	...	18	...	...	5	...	...
15. Menials and contingencies	...	...	680 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Other charges	...	...	90 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	213	...	14,000 0 0	1	28	...	1	6	21	...	

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Karauli State for the year ending 31st August 1911.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions of columns (4&5).		Percentage of convicted accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Karauli State— (District Magistrate's Court.	311	194	343	276	343	261	164	142	179	111	47·81	15·45	47·81	54·40	
	30	70	20	47	20	47	7	13	13	34	35·0	27·65	35·0	27·65	
Tahsil Court ...															
Total ...	341	264	363	323	363	308	171	155	192	145	47·10	47·16	47·10	50·32	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the State during the year ending 31st August 1911.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Karauli State. ... }	Judicial Courts ...	2,765 1 9	4,256 10 6	994 6 6	831 4 9	35'96	19'53
	Tahsil Courts ...	259 11 9	482 1 6	51 10 0	36 6 3	19'92	7'55
Total ...		3,024 13 6	4,738 12 0	1,046 0 6	867 11 0	34'57	18'31

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of,

Serial Number.	Description of offences.	NUMFR OF OFFENCES.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED.						
		Balance from the past year.	Committed during the year	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Murder ... ..	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
2	Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
3	Attempt to murder...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Causing death by rash and negligent act ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Attempt to commit suicide ... ..	...	10	10	5	10	7	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
6	Miscarriage ... ..	...	2	2	...	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Abduction ... ..	...	16	16	18	15	21	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
8	Grievous hurt	1	13	14	9	14	20	11	...	3	...	2	6	...	11
9	Causing simple hurt	6	302	308	259	290	646	102	...	1	...	1	100	...	102
10	Rape ... ..	...	4	4	3	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Wrongful confinement ... ..	...	7	7	3	7	16	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
12	Abandoning an infant ... ..	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Extortion ... ..	...	1	1	...	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
14	Highway Robbery ... ..	...	4	4	1	3	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
15	Theft ... ..	...	148	148	100	138	89	36	...	9	...	6	20	1	36
16	Receiving stolen property ... ..	...	7	7	10	6	19	10	...	4	...	...	6	...	10
17	Criminal misappropriation ... ..	...	7	7	15	7	19	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
18	Criminal Breach of Trust	2	6	8	6	8	33	14	...	...	...	9	5	...	14
19	Cheating ... ..	...	10	10	17	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Mischief	1	37	38	32	34	64	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
21	Criminal Trespass	3	101	104	98	100	173	15	...	1	...	1	13	...	15
22	Forgery ... ..	...	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
23	House trespass with intent to commit Theft ... ..	...	4	4	6	4	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
24	Other offences	9	306	315	343	299	437	76	...	7	...	11	57	1	76
	Total	23	990	1,013	934	965	1,591	292	3	32	...	33	222	2	292

DIX VII.

and cases awaiting trial in the Karauli State, during the year ending 31st August 1911.

Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	TERM OF IMPRISONMENT.											Awaiting trial (Persons).	Remarks.
			Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above five years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
..	1	..	..	..	Life convict.
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	1	
..	
4	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	
20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
544	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	
12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	
3	
2	1	..	..	..	1	
53	3	5	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	
11	
19	3	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	
59	
158	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	1	..	..	..	..	..
357	4	..	..	9	4	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,287	4	3	12	19	13	7	5	6	3	2	1	..	..	5	

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the Judicial Courts in the Karauli State during the year ending 31st August 1911.

Name of Courts.	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Remarks.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial.					Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.			
				Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.							Past year.		Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Adalat Sadar	694	558	5	261	...	620	...	...	988	881	204	482	187	...	3	5	
Tahsil Courts	250	440	...	70	...	640	...	...	359	710	244	361	105	...	...	...
Total	944	998	5	331	...	1,260	...	...	1,347	1,591	448	843	292	...	3	5	

APPENDIX X.

Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year ending 31st August 1911.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.								Suits disposed of during present year.						
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits regarding landed property.	Suits regarding money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex-parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average durations.
												Suits regarding landed property.	Suits regarding money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Judicial Courts	10	23	385	396	395	419	372	373	23	46	Rs. a. p. 46,159 0 0	45	327	24	307	76	7	6	...	21	29	46	277	32,292 4 0	Rs. a. p. 32,292 4 0
Tabsil Courts	26	15	95	125	121	140	106	127	15	13	3,896 3 0	...	125	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	40	18	69	3,576 0 6	
Total ...	36	38	480	521	516	559	478	500	38	59	50,055 3 0	45	452	24	432	76	7	6	...	21	69	64	346	35,868 4 6	

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Courts Work.—Results of applications for execution of decrees for the year ending 31st August 1911.

	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Registrars.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Tribunals.																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Judicial Courts	42	29	11,223 13 10	423 419	52,004 5 7	Rs. a. p.	465	448	63,228 3 5	436	423	56,671 5 2	29	25	6,556 14 3	18	4	3	
Tabsil Courts	18	5	57 9 6	73 62	1,572 0 5	Rs. a. p.	91	67	1,629 9 11	86	65	1,573 9 11	5	2	56 0 0	2	0	0	
Total ...	60	34	11,281 7 4	496 481	53,576 6 0	Rs. a. p.	556	515	64,857 13 4	522	488	58,244 15 1	34	27	6,612 14 3	20	4	3	

APPENDIX XII.

Civil Works—Number and result of appeals in Civil suits during the year ending 31st August 1917.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.								Average duration.		Remarks.		
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions re-versed.		Decisions amend- ed.		Cases remanded for trial.		Cases com- promised or otherwise disposed of.				
1	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	26
State Council	15	4	45	21	60	25	56	12	4	13	Rs. a. p. 7,421 14 0	Rs. a. p. 5,390 5 0	37	9	7	2	8	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
Judicial Court	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	37 8 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	15	4	46	22	61	26	57	13	4	13	7,459 6 0	5,398 5 0	37	9	7	3	8	2	2	...	2	...	...	...

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail at Karauli during the year ending 31st August 1911.

Station.	Number of Prison.	Number of prisoners.				Daily aver- age.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total. Past year.	Total. Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10	12
Karauli	1	70	185	317	255	8,768	5,860	50	Rs. a. p. 4,825 12 0	1,284	Three convicts died during the year under report.
Total	1	70	185	317	255	8,768	5,860	50	4,825 12 0	1,284	

APPENDIX XIV

Registration of Documents during the year ending 31st August 1911.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of Documents presented.												Documents registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents of which registration has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money Bonds.		Miscellaneous.												
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
Karauli State ...	48	50	13	12	35	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	45	5,514 4 0	5,488 0 0	2	4	2	1	
Total ...	48	50	13	12	35	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	45	5,514 4 0	5,488 0 0	2	4	2	1	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration, during the year ending 31st August 1911.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sale deeds	32	Rs. a. p. 3,124 4 0	Rs. a. p. 205 0 0	31	Rs. a. p. 3,558 0 0	Rs. a. p. 225 8 0	No separate staff is kept for registration purposes and hence no expenditure was incurred by the State; the fees realised being the net profit.
Mortgages	12	2,390 0 0	137 0 0	11	1,930 0 0	110 0 0	
Total	44	5,514 4 0	342 0 0	45	5,488 0 0	335 8 0	
Deduct expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net-income	...	5,514 4 0	342 0 0	...	5,488 0 0	335 8 0	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality in the Karauli State, for the year ending 31st August 1911.

Name of Municipality.	Opening Balance on 1st September 1910.	Receipt during		Total in Current year.	Expenditure during		Balance at the close of the year.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
1	2	3	4	5	8	7	8	9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Karauli Municipality ...	472 5 9	6,691 13 9	6,303 4 0	6,755 9 9	6,284 1 3	5,444 14 9	1,330 11 0	
Total ...	472 5 9	6,691 13 9	6,303 4 0	6,755 9 9	6,284 1 3	5,444 14 9	1,330 11 0	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Karauli State, for the year ending 31st August 1911.

No.	Raingauge stations in the State.	September 1910.	October 1910.	November 1910.	December 1910.	January 1911.	February 1911.	March 1911.	April 1911.	May 1911.	June 1911.	July 1911.	August 1911.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Karauli	4'96	5'30	...	...	0'92	...	0'36	0'17	...	1'78	0'90	4'48	18'87	25'82	25'58	
2	Machilpur	2'95	4'07	...	...	0'72	...	0'62	0'13	...	3'20	1'79	4'49	17'97	18'11	24'46	
3	Mandrail	7'33	1'02	0'02	...	0'88	...	0'28	...	...	2'74	2'01	5'18	19'44	19'11	24'29	
4	Sapotra	9'29	...	...	...	0'56	0'11	0'37	0'04	0'01	3'48	1'22	2'69	17'77	24'83	26'80	
5	Karanpur	9'50	0'05	...	...	1'00	...	0'41	0'05	...	0'86	1'85	3'00	16'72	16'36	22'29	
6	Madanpur	2'45	3'90	...	...	0'49	...	0'44	0'48	...	2'46	2'51	4'78	17'51	12'87	24'75	
7	Gurhla	11'39	0'38	...	...	0'72	0'10	0'97	...	...	0'80	1'52	3'95	19'83	17'76	21'33	
8	Kurgaon	12'54	0'35	...	...	0'95	0'03	0'26	...	...	2'12	1'20	3'55	21'00	22'23	26'05	
	Total	60'41	15'07	0'02	...	6'24	0'24	3'71	0'87	0'01	17'44	13'00	32'10	149'11	158'09	195'55	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to Prices of Staple Food Grains.

Articles.	March.			August.			Remarks.	
	1910.			1911.				
	1910.			1911.				
	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.		Ch.
Wheat	12	12	11	14	
Barley	16	14	20	...	12
Gram	16	4	20	...	7
Jowar	16	4	21	...	...
Moth	21	12	21	...	12
Bajra	18	2	18	...	8

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works, during the year ending 31st August 1911.

Description of Works.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
I. Buildings.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.				
(a) Military Buildings	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	...	...	...
(b) Civil „ ...	...	4,204 0 0	4,204 0 0	...	...	...
(c) Jail „ ...	...	350 0 0	350 0 0	...	...	...
(d) Educational „ ...	...	40 0 0	40 0 0	...	...	...
(e) Religious ...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	...	...	...
(f) Garden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(g) Establishment ...	...	...	1,600 0 0	...	...	...
Total ...	...	5,344 0 0	6,944 0 0	...	...	...
II. Irrigation and Communications.							
(a) Irrigation ...	3,491 0 0	5,720 0 0	9,211 0 0	...	...	...
(b) Communication	...	3,848 0 0	3,848 0 0	...	...	...
(c) Survey ...	...	71 0 0	71 0 0	...	...	...
(d) Establishment ...	...	...	2,723 0 0	...	...	...
Total ...	3,491 0 0	9,639 0 0	15,853 0 0	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,491 0 0	14,983 0 0	22,797 0 0	...	...	...

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Karauli State.

District.	Period.	Horses and Cattle.											Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With 4 bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.			
				Male.	Female.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Karauli	...	23,424	36,161	22,604	3,832	568	471	126	2,222	92,978	9,251	1	36	553			
Total	...	23,424	36,161	22,604	3,832	568	471	126	2,222	92,978	9,251	1	36	553			
	1st September 1910 to 31st August 1911.																

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Karauli State, during the year ending 31st August 1911.

(xxiii)

APPENDIX

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the

RECEIPTS.									
No	Heads.				for Budget Sambat 1907.	for Actuals Sambat 1907.	Difference.		
							Increase.	Decrease.	
	NORMAL.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I	Revenue	..	...	...	3,66,121	3,61,484	...	4,637
II	Customs	...	...	..	1,00,000	1,12,030	12,030	...
III	Forests	..	...	...	12,170	9,450	...	2,729
IV	Excise	...	...	...	6,481	7,043	562	...
V	Courts of Justice	...	...	...	13,950	15,757	1,807	...
VI	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	28,112	30,217	2,105	-
	Total Normal				...	5,26,843	5,35,981	16,504	7,366
	ABNORMAL.								
VII	Deposit	...	...	...	8,224	10,837	2,613	...
VIII	Debt account and advances	..	..	...		
	(1) Repayment of loans by jagirdars	...	...	...	13,480	9,750	...	3,730
	(2) Advances	...	...	...		
	(a) Taccavi	..	...	...	31,000	30,819	...	181
	(b) Other advances	..	...	...	55,000	72,978	17,978	...
	Total (2) Advances				...	86,000	1,03,797	17,978	181
	Total Debt Account and Advances				...	99,480	1,13,547	17,978	3,911
	Total Abnormal				...	1,07,704	1,24,384	20,591	3,911
	Total Normal and Abnormal				...	6,34,547	6,60,365	37,095	11,277
	Opening Balance				...	8,942	5,127	...	3,815
	GRAND TOTAL				...	6,43,389	6,65,492	37,095	15,092

XXII.

Karauli State, for the year ending 31st August 1911.

EXPENDITURE.

No.	Heads.	Budget for Sambat 1967.	Actuals for Sambat 1967.	Difference.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	NORMAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	Palace	65,924	71,583	5,659	...
II	Political Agency	7,500	7,452	...	48
III	Council	17,571	17,168	...	403
IV	Revenue Department	34,193	32,443	...	1,750
V	Finance and Accounts	4,122	4,140	18	...
VI	Judicial	10,451	8,947	...	1,504
VII	Police	14,300	13,635	...	665
VIII	Customs	9,891	9,507	...	384
IX	Forests	3,580	3,212	...	368
X	Public Works Department	26,000	22,798	...	3,202
XI	Medical Department	7,600	7,433	...	167
XII	Education	7,005	6,374	...	631
XIII	Post Office	453	373	...	77
XIV	Jamdar Khana	6,480	6,311	...	169
XV	Workshops	2,300	2,169	...	131
XVI	Army	86,363	79,225	...	7,138
XVII	Stables	33,034	32,872	...	162
XVIII	Shikargah	6,600	7,281	681	...
XIX	Bhandar	1,025	1,030	5	...
XX	Rewards	500	1,927	1,427	...
XXI	Charity	22,271	22,973	702	...
XXII	Vikalat	1,020	1,034	14	...
XXIII	Pensioners	9,257	9,143	...	114
XXIV	Guests	1,500	875	...	625
XXV	Miscellaneous	8,500	11,295	2,795	...
XXVI	Refunds	1,000	3,196	2,196	...
	Total Normal	3,88,437	3,84,396	12,497	17,538
	ABNORMAL.				
XXVII	Deposits	11,387	13,796	2,409	...
XXVIII	Settlement	35,056	33,276	...	1,780
XXIX	Debt account and advances				
	1. Loan				
	(a) Government loan	1,00,000	1,00,358	358	...
	(b) Interest due on Sethji's loan	27,000	39,457	12,457	...
	Total 1 Loan	1,27,000	1,39,815	12,815	...
	2. Advances				
	(a) Taccavi	30,000	17,281	...	12,719
	(b) Other advances	45,000	72,304	27,304	...
	Total 2 advances	75,000	89,585	27,304	12,719
	Total Debt Account and Advances	2,02,000	2,29,400	40,119	12,719
XXX	Census	4,000	2,801	...	1,199
	Total Abnormal	2,52,443	2,79,273	42,528	15,698
	Total Normal and Abnormal	6,40,880	6,63,669	59,025	33,236
	Closing Balance	2,609	1,823	...	786
	GRAND TOTAL	6,43,489	6,65,492	56,025	34,022

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Karauli State, during the year ending 31st August 1911.

Dispensaries.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients.				Daily average.	Surgical operations.	Expenditure.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Cured.	Relieved or discharged.	Died.	Remaining.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sadar Dispensary ...	23,571	113	88	14	4	7	219 20	1,327	Rs. a. p. 2,653 8 9	
Jail ...	...	114	108	4	1	1	3 99	3	...	
Machilpur ...	7,166	19	9	8	2	...	53 79	311	1,192 4 10	
Mandrail ...	5,747	21	18	1	1	1	46 30	130	1,086 3 11	
Sapotra ...	5,349	3	2	...	...	1	72 39	176	889 1 7	
Total ...	41,833	270	225	27	8	10	395 67	1,947	5,821 3 1	

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement of Vital Statistics of the Karauli State, for the year ending 31st August 1911.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Rates per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.					Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Karauli Town	19,803	836	850	14	...	672	842	170	...	35'60	42'99	28'62	42'52	
Muffassil	1,26,784	1,466	1,200	...	266	1,650	1,276	...	374	10'99	181'44	12'37	226'66	
Total	1,46,587	2,302	2,050	14	266	2,322	2,118	170	374	14'68	13'99	14'81	14'45	

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Karauli State, during the year ending 31st August 1911.

Number of Schools.	Description of Schools.		Number of pupils on roll on 31st August.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary	Primary.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	1	High School	260	213	202'89	163'69	Rs. a. p. 4,477 3 3	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. ...	
6	6	Primary Branch Schools	214	204	137'83	155'55	...	...	791 10 3	
1	1	Girls' School	24	19	20'25	20'15	...	...	122 0 0	
8	8	Total	498	436	360'97	339'69	4,477 3 3	...	913 10 3	

